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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/880,986

Applicant(s)

HIROKI, MASA AKI

Examiner

Huyen X. Vo

Art Unit

2655

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 January 2006.  
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 6/13/2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments filed 1/26/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to combine prior art references lies in the fact that the display device or client device (*element 11 in figure 7 mounted on means for transportation*) is a communication device and is connected to a network (can be wired network, wireless network, or Internet network). Information from the server located at a remote location on the network can be accessed by the display device or client device. Similarly, the primary references teach a server, when connected to client device through a communication network, provides different applications and/or services to the client device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the teaching of the primary references to dispose the client device onboard a transportation means to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 33-34 and 45-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McAuliffe et al. (US 5838790) in view of Taguchi et al. (US 6148253).

4. Regarding claims 33, McAuliffe et al. disclose an information providing method comprising the step of: sending, by a server, a commercial advertisement or a public service announcement stored in a database to a display device as information (*col. 4, ln. 35 to col. 5, ln. 67*); and displaying the commercial advertisement or the public announcement on the display device when the server does not receive a search signal from a portable information equipment (*col. 4, ln. 35 to col. 5, ln. 67*). McAuliffe et al. fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since McAuliffe et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify McAuliffe et al. by incorporating the teaching of

Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

5. Regarding claim 34, McAuliffe et al. disclose an information providing method comprising a step of: sending a signal to the server by a portable information equipment (*inherent since the system disclosed by McAuliffe is client/sever system, the client device and the server must communicate with each other to establish communications, either by signaling or other means*); storing, by the server, information for advertisement from a sponsor in a database (*col. 5, ln. 17-46*); sending the information to a display device, for providing as information the advertisement to an unspecified number of the general public by the server (*col. 5, ln. 17-46*); and charging to the sponsor for using the information providing method as an advertising medium (*col. 5, ln. 40-67*). McAuliffe et al. fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since McAuliffe et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify McAuliffe et al. by incorporating the teaching of Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

6. Regarding claims 45-46, the modified McAuliffe et al. further teach that the means for transportation is an automobile (*col. 3, lines 15-67*).

7. Claims 2, 4, 37, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bennett et al. (US 6615172) in view of Taguchi et al. (US 6148253).

8. Regarding claim 2, Bennett et al. disclose an information providing system comprising: a server (*server 180 in figure 1*); a portable information equipment capable of two-way communication with the server (*Client 150 in figure 1*); and a display device for receiving information sent by the server (*col. 10, ln 54 to col. 11, ln. 17*), wherein the display device has means for generating a sound signal capable of identifying the entity (*col. 10, ln 54 to col. 11, ln. 17*), wherein the portable information equipment has means for hearing the sound signal and sending the sound signal to the server (*col. 10, ln 54 to col. 11, ln. 17*), and wherein the server has means for identifying the display device through the sound signal sent from the portable information equipment (*col. 10, ln 54 to col. 11, ln. 17, by receiving the query at the server, connection is established between client and server*). Bennett et al. fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since Bennett et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of invention to modify Bennett et al. by incorporating the teaching of Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

9. Regarding claim 4, Bennett et al. disclose an information providing system comprising: a server (*server 180 in figure 1*); a portable information equipment capable of two-way communication with the server (*Client 150 in figure 1*); and a display device for receiving information sent from the server, wherein the display device has means for sensing a search signal and electromagnetic waves other than the search signal, which are sent by the portable information equipment (*col. 10, ln 54 to col. 11, ln. 17, the client system includes a display device and an query input device. The client also includes a wireless transmitter for transmitting query in the form of coded signal, which includes codes representing coding parameters and query information. Therefore, the transmitter senses the query information and the coding parameters, which are wirelessly transmitted to the server*). Bennett et al. fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since Bennett et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Bennett et al. by incorporating the teaching of

Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

10. Regarding claims 37 and 39, the modified Bennett et al. further teach that the means for transportation is an automobile (*col. 3, lines 15-67*).

11. Claims 3, 5-6, 35, 38, 40-41, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Braden-Harder et al. (US 5933822) in view of Taguchi et al. (US 6148253).

12. Regarding claim 3, Braden-Harder et al. disclose an information providing system comprising: a server (*server 220 in figure 2*); a portable information equipment capable of two-way communication with the server (*Client PC 300 in figure 2*); and a display device for receiving information sent by the server, wherein the display device has means for storing the information sent from the server (*col. 9, ln. 1-67*). Braden-Harder et al. fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since Braden-Harder et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or



World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

13. Regarding claim 5, Braden-Harder et al. disclose an information providing system comprising: a server having a database (*server 220 includes a database 227 in figure 2*); a portable information equipment capable of two-way communication with the server (*Client PC 300 in figure 2*); and a display device for receiving information sent by the server (*col. 9, ln. 1-67*), wherein the portable information equipment sends a search signal to the server (*col. 8, ln. 56-67*), wherein the server conducts a search on the database based on the search signal and sends information obtained by the search to the display device (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 7, ln. 67*), and wherein the display device displays the information thereon (*col. 9, ln. 1-67*). Braden-Harder et al. fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since Braden-Harder et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

14. Regarding claim 6, Braden-Harder et al. disclose an information providing system comprising: a first server for obtaining information from a database managed by a second server (*col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*); a portable information equipment capable of two-way communication with the first server (*col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*); and a display device for receiving information from the first server, wherein the portable information equipment sends a search signal to the first server, wherein the first server has means for communicating with the second server (*col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*); sends the search signal to the second server and searches the database managed by the second server based on the search signal (*col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*); receives information obtained by the search (*col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*); and sends the information to the display device, and wherein the display device displays the information thereon (*col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*). Braden-Harder et al. fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since Braden-Harder et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

15. Regarding claim 35, Braden-Harder et al. disclose an information providing method comprising a step of: sending, by a portable information equipment, a search signal to a server (*referring figure 2*); conducting, by the server, a search on a database based on the search signal (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43*); sending information obtained by the search to a display device (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43*); and displaying the information on the display device, wherein the portable information equipment is capable of two-way communication with the server (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43 and referring to figure 2*). Braden-Harder et al. fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since Braden-Harder et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

16. Regarding claims 38, 40-41, and 47, the modified Braden-Harder et al. further teach that the means for transportation is an automobile (*col. 3, lines 15-67*).

17. Claims 25-29 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Braden-Harder et al. (US 5933822) in view of Ramasubramani et al. (US 6516316), and further in view of Taguchi et al. (US 6148253).

18. Regarding claim 25, Braden-Harder et al. disclose an information providing method, comprising the steps of: sending, by the portable information equipment, a search signal to a first server (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43 and col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*); communicating, by the first server, with a second server, sending the search signal to the second server, and conducting a search on a database managed by the second server based on the search signal, receiving information obtained by the search, and sending the information to the display device (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43 and col. 19, ln. 27 to col. 20, ln. 30*); and displaying, by the display device, the information thereon (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43*).

Braden-Harder et al. do not disclose the steps of sending, by a portable information equipment, an identification signal of a display device and the portable information equipment itself to a server; and verifying, by the server, the entity identification information of the display device and the portable information equipment.

However, Ramasubramani et al. teach the steps of sending, by a portable information equipment, an identification signal of a display device and the portable information equipment itself to a server (*col. 6, ln. 47 to col. 7, ln. 39*); verifying, by the server, the entity identification information of the display device and the portable information equipment (*col. 6, ln. 47 to col. 7, ln. 39*).

Since Braden-Harder et al. and Ramasubramani et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Ramasubramani et al. in order to enable the system to communicate with specific device/customer.

The modified Braden-Harder et al. still fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since the modified Braden-Harder et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

19. Regarding claims 26 and 28, Braden-Harder et al. further disclose a method according to claim 25, wherein the display device is disposed at a place that can be seen by an unspecified number of the general public (*the invention is related to Internet search. Thus, information displayed on the PC monitor can be viewed by an unspecified number of people*), and receiving, by the display device, the information sent from the server or the first server through a line (*col. 9, ln. 1-43*).

20. Regarding claim 29, Braden-Harder et al. do not disclose a method according to claim 25, further comprising a step of: receiving, by the display device, information sent from the server or the first server via a satellite. However, the examiner takes official notice that voice/data communication via satellite is well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of satellite communication in order to enable global communication without using high cost landline.

21. Regarding claim 27, the modified Braden-Harder do not disclose a method according to claim 25, further comprising the steps of: communicating, by the portable information equipment and the display device, a signal capable of identifying the entity; and sending, by the portable information equipment, the entity identification information of the display device and the portable information equipment itself to the server or the first server.

However, Ramasubramani et al. further disclose a method of communicating, by the portable information equipment and the display device, a signal capable of identifying the entity (*col. 6, ln. 47 to col. 7, ln. 39*); and sending, by the portable information equipment, the entity identification information of the display device and the portable information equipment itself to the server or the first server (*col. 6, ln. 47 to col. 7, ln. 39*).

Since the modified Braden-Harder et al. and Ramasubramani et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Ramasubramani et al. in order to enable the system to communicate with specific device/customer.

22. Regarding claim 44, the modified Braden-Harder et al. further teach that the means for transportation is an automobile (*col. 3, lines 15-67*).

23. Claims 7-15, 16-22, 23-24, 30-32, and 42-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Braden-Harder et al. (US 5933822) in view of Ramasubramani et al. (US 6516316), further in view of McAuliffe et al. (US 5838790), and further in view of Taguchi et al. (US 6148253).

24. Regarding claim 7, Braden-Harder et al. disclose an information providing method comprising the steps of: conducting, by the server, a search on a database and sending information obtained by the search to the display device (*col. 9, ln. 1-43*); displaying, by the display device, the information sent from the server thereon ();

Braden-Harder et al. do not disclose the steps of sending, by a portable information equipment, entity identification information of a display device and the portable information equipment itself to a server; and verifying, by the server, the entity identification information of the display device and the portable information equipment;

However, Ramasubramani et al. teach the steps of sending, by a portable information equipment, entity identification information of a display device and the portable information equipment itself to a server (*col. 6, ln. 47 to col. 7, ln. 39*); and verifying, by the server, the entity identification information of the display device and the portable information equipment (*col. 6, ln. 47 to col. 7, ln. 39*);

Since Braden-Harder et al. and Ramasubramani et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Ramasubramani et al. in order to enable the system to communicate with specific device/customer.

The modified Braden-Harder et al. do not disclose the step of verifying, by the server, that the information is displayed on the display device and charging to the portable information equipment. However, McAuliffe et al. teach the step of verifying, by the server, that the information is displayed on the display device and charging to the portable information equipment (*col. 5, ln. 1-67*).

Since the modified Braden-Harder et al. and McAuliffe et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of McAuliffe et al. in order to enable the developer to automatically charge customers for the services provided.

The modified Braden-Harder et al. still fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the



display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since the modified Braden-Harder et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

25. Regarding claims 13, 16, 22, and 30, Braden-Harder et al. disclose an information providing method comprising the steps of: sending, by the server, information for displaying a menu screen for conducting a search to the display device (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43*); sending, by the portable information equipment, a search signal (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43*); conducting, by the server, a search on a database based on the search signal (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43*); sending, by the server, information obtained by the search to the display device (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43*).

Braden-Harder et al. do not disclose the steps of sending, by a portable information equipment, an identification signal of a display device and the portable information equipment itself to a server; verifying, by the server, the entity identification information of the display device and the portable information equipment; and verifying, by the server, that the information was displayed on the display device, and requesting a communication line manager an accounting to the portable information equipment.

However, Ramasubramani et al. teach the steps of sending, by a portable information equipment, an identification signal of a display device and the portable information equipment itself to a server (*col. 6, ln. 47 to col. 7, ln. 39*); verifying, by the server, the entity identification information of the display device and the portable information equipment (*col. 6, ln. 47 to col. 7, ln. 39*).

Since Braden-Harder et al. and Ramasubramani et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Ramasubramani et al. in order to enable the system to communicate with specific device/customer.

The modified Braden-Harder et al. do not disclose the step of verifying, by the server, that the information was displayed on the display device, and requesting a communication line manager an accounting to the portable information equipment. However, McAuliffe et al. further teach the step of verifying, by the server, that the information was displayed on the display device, and requesting a communication line manager an accounting to the portable information equipment (*col. 5, ln. 1-67*).

Since the modified Braden-Harder et al. and McAuliffe et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of McAuliffe et al. in order to enable the developer to automatically and appropriately charge customers for the services provided.

The modified Braden-Harder et al. still fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since the modified Braden-Harder et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

26. Regarding claims 8 and 17, Braden-Harder et al. disclose a method according to claims 7 and 20, further comprising the steps of: adjusting search signals and conducting searches on the database upon receiving the search signals from the plurality of portable information equipment (*referring figures 11-13*); sequentially sending, by the server, a plurality of information obtained by the search to the display device (*col. 9, ln. 1-43*); and displaying, by the display device, the plurality of different information on the display portion which is divided into a plurality of regions, or displaying the plurality of different information on the display portion while overlapping with each other (*col. 9, ln. 1-43*).

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27. Regarding claims 9, 11, 18, and 20, Braden-Harder et al. further disclose a method according to claims 7 and 16, wherein the display device is disposed at a place that can be seen by an unspecified number of the general public (*the invention is related to Internet search. Thus, information displayed on the PC monitor can be viewed by an unspecified number of people*), and receiving, by the display device, the information sent from the server through a line (*col. 9, ln. 1-43*).

28. Regarding claims 12 and 21, Braden-Harder et al. do not disclose a method according to claims 7 and 21, further comprising a step of: receiving, by the display device, information sent from the server via a satellite. However, the examiner takes official notice that voice/data communication via satellite is well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of satellite communication in order to enable global communication without using high cost landline.

29. Regarding claims 10 and 19, the modified Braden-Harder do not disclose a method according to claim 7, further comprising the steps of: communicating, by the portable information equipment and the display device, a signal capable of identifying the entity; and sending, by the portable information equipment, the entity identification information of the display device and the portable information equipment itself to the server.

However, Ramasubramani et al. further disclose a method of communicating, by the portable information equipment and the display device, a signal capable of identifying the entity (*col. 6, ln. 47 to col. 7, ln. 39*); and sending, by the portable information equipment, the entity identification information of the display device and the portable information equipment itself to the server or the first server (*col. 6, ln. 47 to col. 7, ln. 39*).

Since the modified Braden-Harder et al. and Ramasubramani et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Ramasubramani et al. in order to enable the system to communicate with specific device/customer.

30. Regarding claims 14-15, 23-24, and 31-32, the modified Braden-Harder et al. do not disclose a method according to claims 7, 16, and 25, further comprising a step of displaying, by the display device, information selected from information delivered by a news agency, a newspaper publishing company or a broadcasting station, and displaying, by the display device, on the same screen the delivered information and the information obtained by the search on the database, for a programmed period of time or at a time when the server performs an operation.

However, McAuliffe et al. further teach a method of displaying, by the display device, advertisements (*col. 5, ln. 1-67, information delivered by news agency, newspaper company, and broadcasting station are considered as advertisement*

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*information*), and displaying, by the display device, on the same screen the delivered information and the information obtained by the search on the database, for a programmed period of time or at a time when the server performs an operation (*col. 5, ln. 1-67*).

Since the modified Braden-Harder et al. and McAuliffe et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of McAuliffe et al. in order to enable the system to present various advertisements to users increase the chance of matching user's interest.

31. Regarding claims 42-43, the modified Braden-Harder et al. further teach that the means for transportation is an automobile (*col. 3, lines 15-67*).

32. Claims 1-2 and 36-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Braden-Harder et al. (US 5933822) in view of Ramasubramani et al. (US 6516316), further in view of Teare et al. (US 6151624), and further in view of Taguchi et al. (US 6148253).

33. Regarding claim 1, Braden-Harder et al. disclose an information providing system comprising: a server (*Server 220 in fig 2*); a portable information equipment capable of two-way communication with the server (*Client PC 300 in fig 2*); and a display device for receiving information sent by the server (*col. 9, ln. 1-43*), wherein the server comprises:

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a database (*database 227 in figure 2*); means for receiving a search signal sent from the portable information equipment (*col. 8, ln. 56 to col. 9, ln. 43*); means for conducting searches on the database based on the search signal (*col. 9, ln. 1-43*); and means for sending information obtained by the search to the display device (*col. 9, ln. 1-43*).

Braden-Harder et al. do not disclose a means for receiving a signal relating to entity identification of the portable information equipment and of the display device. However, Ramasubramani et al. teach a means for receiving a signal relating to entity identification of the portable information equipment and of the display device (*col. 6, ln. 47 to col. 7, ln. 39*).

Since Braden-Harder et al. and Ramasubramani et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Ramasubramani et al. in order to enable the system to communicate with specific device/customer.

The modified Braden-Harder et al. fail to disclose a means for charging an information provision fee to the portable information equipment. However, Teare et al. teach a means for charging an information provision fee to the portable information equipment (*col. 27, ln. 40-63*).

Since the modified Braden-Harder et al. and Teare et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Braden-Harder et al.

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by incorporating the teaching of Teare et al. in order to enable the developer to automatically charge customers for using the service.

The modified Braden-Harder et al. still fail to specifically disclose that the display device is mounted on means for transportation. However, Taguchi et al. teach that the display device is mounted on means for transportation (*figure 7 and/or referring to col. 3, lines 11-67*).

Since the modified Braden-Harder et al. and Taguchi et al. are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavors, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Braden-Harder et al. by incorporating the teaching of Taguchi et al. in order to enable users to make use of electronic mail or World Wide Web through the Internet on automobile as mobile office (*col. 1, lines 14-24*).

34. Regarding claims 36-37, the modified Braden-Harder et al. further teach that the means for transportation is an automobile (*col. 3, lines 15-67*).

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not



mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Huyen X. Vo whose telephone number is 571-272-7631. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on 571-272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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3/15/2006

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